Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Tuesday, May 19, 1857. The election for Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courte, the votes at which are now being canvassed at Lansing, will show a majority of about 13,000 for the Republican candidates, even on a small vote of the State. It is believed that, if necessary, at any time, 20,060 majority can be easily obtained; but at the las election there was so little doubt of the success of Republicanism that many voters were kept back by the storm who would otherwise have voted had it

been supposed at all necessary. Another indication of the growth of the free principles and the downfall of the opposition is the deplorable condition of the so-called "Democratic" press. One by one there old established organs of the State, which a few years ago held the entire control, collapser become "incorporated" with or become "incorporated" with some other paper, or on changing hands and place of publication, become "neutral in politics." In fact, the old deception "neutral in politics." In fact, the old deception known as "Democracy" is completely exploded. A Republican paper started here only six weeks ago; and already The Grand River Times, an old "D mocratic" paper, has changed hands, is about being taken out of town, and is to commence a new series as a "neutral" naner, in a village near the interior of Otta-

cont of town, and is to commence a new series as a "neutral" paper, in a village near the interior of Ottawa county, called Eastmanville.

Republican newspapers are being started with fair prospects in all the new counties, and in some cases two or three in a county. The N. Y. Transve seems to be taken in almost every village, and furnishes the to be taken in almost every village, and furnishes the political food most favorable to assimilation in Michi-

The dedication of the Agricultural College takes The dedication of the Agricultural College takes place this week near Lansing. It is about the first institution of the kind in the country supported by State funds. In it an agricultural education of the most complete kind will be given free of charge, and students will be paid for their labor on the farm, so that a young man without a dollar may go and earn his board and learn a profession worth thousands of dollars, without any difficulty, provided he has received a fair English education. Beside the original endowment of \$56,000 for this institution—the State has voted \$20,000 a year for the first two years to its support. The course will consist of three or four has voted \$20,000 a year for the first two years to its support. The course will consist of three or four years' instruction in Chemistry, Geology, Practical Farming, &c., to be illustrated by experiments on a farm of about 700 acres. Michigan, with her excellent wheat-growing lands—her thriving commerce—her lumber and her facilities for acquiring agricultural knowledge, will certainly present inducement for emigrants such as new Territories do not possess. There is still six million acres of land unsold, much of which can be had at a low price under the graduation lew.

The railroads in course of construction through the The railroads in course of construction through the interior of the lower peninsula are numerous. There is one to be completed in the course of the present year from Detreit along the Grand River Valley to Grand Haven, where it will connect with a line of steamers to Milwaukee and another to Racine, also with the steamers already running from here to Cheago. This will materially affect the travel to the North-West, to Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, and even to Kausas. It will have connection, via Port Huron, with the Great Trunk Railroad of Canada, beside the other railroads coming to Detroit. The connection via Port Huron will be at Owassa, about 160 miles east of Grand Haven.

Grand Haven.

There is a prospect of an extra session of the Legislature of Michigan. At the last session several amendments to the Constitution were proposed, including one for annual ressions of the Legislature, instead of, as now, one session in two years, and doing away with the word "white," which precludes colored men from voting. These amendments would have been adopted by the Legislature, had it not been for the factious course of the opposition in preventing, by fravolous motions, action upon the amendments until the session closed, as it is now compelled to do, at the end of forty metions, action upon the assendments until the session closed, as it is now compelled to do, at the end of forty days. When resolutions for amending the Constitution pass the Legislature, the amendments have to be submitted to a vote of the whole people at the succeeding election before they can take effect, and if no extra session takes place, the amendments cannot be submitted to the people until 1859, nor take effect until 1860. This, of itself, would be a sufficient reason for the extra session; but, beside this, it is discovered that the law passed has session for selling the swamp lands is so defective that the Commissioner has been obliged to defer the sale until some further action of the obliged to defer the sale until some further action of the Legislature. The sale, therefore, of the swamp lands will not take place until a session of the Legislature

The crops in Michigan are unusually late, and a good deal of wheat is killed by the severe frosts since the snow went off; but things are beginning to assume a more promising aspect, and a few days of present warm weather will greatly improve the appearances.

GREAT MAIL ROBBERY .-- We find the following petter in The Missouri Republican of Saturday: MATTOON, Ell., May 21, 1857.

MATTOON, Ill., May 21, 1857.

Six: I regret to have to inform you that I believe the largest mail robbery ever occurring has just transpired in our town during the last week. On yesterday there were two large mail bags found in the well of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, being cut open, robbed and sunk with stones. There are way bills enough saved to show there has been some four hundred letters stolen and robbed of their contents. The weils were destined for Chicago and St. Louis

The mails were destined for Chicago and St. Louis going west, and for Paris, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Louisville and Vinceanes. What shall I do with the remnant of way bills and rotten paper mail? I hav telegraphed to Mr. Alexander Stearn, Agent, to con to Matteon, and hope he will come immediately. With respect, I remain your friend. D. J. CONNELY, P. M., Matteon.

or two past we have heard rumors of a horrible marder, and the subsequent lynching of the murderers, at Troy, Illinois. A German peddler named Frederick Graftenich, who travels through Illinois, came to this city on Friday, and after disposing of his merchandise was returning home, his way lying through Troy. On reaching a creek near that place, he noticed three men apparently following him. He halted to water his horses, and they passed him, but halted on top of the hill just beyond the creek. As he started on and was just rising the hill, one of them seized the bride of his horse and demanded his money. He refused, when one of them raised a shot-gun and fired at him, lodging the whole charge in his body. Another shot him in the head with a pistol. Some travelers, attracted by the noise, came up, and the murderers fied. The peddler was still living and able to give an account of the affair and to describe the perpetrators. He was taken to Troy, where he died on Saturday morning. By this time a large number of the inhabitants of that region had head of the murder and started in pursuit. They found them hid in the woods, and arrested them and lodged them in the Troy juil. During the day, great crowds of persons began to gather in the town, and a consultation being had, it MURDER AND LYNCHING IN ILLINOIS.-For a day During the day, great crowds of persons bega-gather in the town, and a consultation being ha gather in the town, and a consultation being had, it was determined to execute summary justice upon them. A gallows was hastily crected, and the three men taken from the jail for execution. At this stage of the proceedings, the gentleman who brought the information left the scene of action and returned to this city, and we have been unable to learn anything further of the affair.

STRUCK BY THE COMET.—The good people down a Indianapolis, Ind., were terribly frightened on Tues day evening. They believe "down there" that the comet is going to knock our little planet "all to smash," and have been greatly exercised about it for some time. With this belief, and under this excite-ment, they were thrown into a state of alarm on Tuesday evening that is described as "perfectly awful," by seeing the moon rise from behind the eastern hills as red as blood, and looking like the great head of a fery dragon. They thought it was the comet—that it was about to strike—that the end of all earthly things was at hand—and they set themselves to work, wit prayers and tears and supplications, to "make the prayers and to be ready to "go up." So frightened were they, says The Lafagette Journal, that the alarm bells were rung and the fire-engines brought out; and the excitement and confusion for a few mo-ments was indescribable. The idea of calling out the engines under such circumstances was worthy of the genius of Dame Partington, who undertook to repel an invasion of the Atlantic with her mop. The pearance of the full orb above the horizon soon stored the people to their senses, and converted the e people to their senses, and converted their f affright and frenzied appeals to heaven into

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT-SIX MEN SUPPOSED TO DE PROWNED.—On Saturday last, a fishing boat with six men, who resided in the Fifth Ward of this city, went out on the bay fishing, in company with another boat containing six men also: the latter returned the same day, and supposed their companions would return also, but as they did not come back, and nothing had been heard of them for several days, search was made, and the boat was found capsized near Oak made, and the boat was found calested heat the Greek, without a soul near it, and no clue has yet been found by which the probably mouraful fate of these poor men could be discovered. They were all Gormans, and married men; most of them leaving large families to mourn their untimely end. The name of one of them was Zankpied, who had a wife and two children, and that of another Wallemann, who leaves less children with a beceaved mother. have not learned the names of any of the others.
|Milwankee Sentingle of May 12.

SALT.- The weather this week has been unusually Salt.—The weather this week has been unreadly fine, and many of the pane are in a very forward condition. We understand that a small quantity of salt will be gathered at this Cay next week. At Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbor they have been more fortunate; at the former place they have on hand about 90,000, and at the latter about 60,000 bushels. The demand, though dull, has improved somewhat during the past fortnight, and we learn there are several vessels to windward which are likely to give us a call. Price, 9 to 10c. Export duty, 4c. [Turk's Island Standard, May 2.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE POST WARDENS. The business of the new Port Wardens is daily increasing. As the merchants understand the law they readily comply with its requirements. On Monday the Wardens surveyed 45 vessels, on Tuesday 47, and yesterday over 50. A man named Avery, not a member of the old Board of Marine Surveyors, held an unlawful curvey on the back Lucy Ring on Monday. The Port Wardens have already commenced an action against him for misdemeanor. We understand that Avery, on hearing that he was to be prosecuted, got Mayer Wood yesterday to make him a Port Warden under the Dongan Charter. Other merchants, on learning that their vessels had been unlawfully surveyed, have requested the Wardens to make the necessary examinations.

MOTINY ON BOARD OF VESSEL.

Last night a mutiny occurred on board of the brig Zeno, lying in the North River, bound to the coast of Africe. Information was sent this morning to Cant. M. Murray of the First Ward Police, who immediately dispatched Lieut. Dalton and five men, who arrested the whole of the crew and took them before the United States Marshal, but no witnessess appearing, they were all acquitted. The second mate is badly injure A new crew has been shipped.

FOR MONROVIA.

The new schooner President Benson sailed yesterday from Baltimore for Monrovia. She was built in Baltimere for Mr. Hall, the well-known friend of Liberia, residing in that city. She was named in honor of the President of Liberia, and is intended for the consting trade ofthat country, and takes out the residue of the large sugar-mill, a portion of which was sent by the Mary Caroline Stevens. The President Benson is consigned to the brothers McGill of Monrovia, who will have the management of her.

FOR EUROPE. The steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, sailed yesterday at neon for Liveroool with 172 passengers, among whom were the Rev. Drs. Vinton and Alexander. She took out also \$1,528,220 73 in specie. The British sere vsteamer Queen of the South, Capt. Beal, also sailed at noon for Southampton and Bremen, with 128 cabin and 36 steerage passengers.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

GENERAL SYNOD OF A. R. P. CHURCH

The Synod opened at 9 o'clock. The Rev. S. R. WARSER presented the Report of the Presbytery of

Big Spring, which was received and adopted.

The Rev. H. H. Thompson, of the Delegate Fund Committee, offered the following resolutions which, after being discussed for about a half-hour, were

adopted:
Whereas, The faith of the Church is pledged to defray the in thereas, the laid of the thurch is passed to denied and whereas. The amount paid in does not come up to the requirements of the General Synod, and If hereas, It would be unjust to make a general distribution of the Funds already paid in and especially so to those who live in the nearest portions of the Church and yet have the furtherest.

el therefore, dred. First: That the sum of \$1,400 be distributed to the tes, in proportion is the distance each has traveled, in the

Resolved. First: That the sum of \$1.400 be distributed to the delegates, in proportion to the distance each has traveled, in the following manner: That the first payment shall consist of an order on the Treasurer of each Presiptery for the amount of its deficiency in commencing, up to its assessments, and the remainder from the funds aiready on hand.

Record: That each Presbytery take immediate measures to make up its own deficiency.

Third: That those Presbyteries whose assessments amount to more than their properties of the funds shall pay into the goneral fund to make up the deficiency of those whose quota amounts to less than their assessments.

Fourth: That each Presbytery forthwith hand to this Committee the amount of its assessments and the amount paid in, in order that the Committee may complete its report.

The Clerk, the Rev. JAMES PRIESTLEY, read the Report, which was recommitted on Tuesday, stating that the present mode of providing for the expenses of the Synod had proved a failure, and recommending that it he abolished as wears. the Synod had proved a failure, and recommending that it be abolished, as many of the Presbyteries who sent delegates seat no money to pay their expenses with. The Report was received and adopted. The Rev. Mr. Nives stated that as there was no

business before the Synod, he would enter a protest to the passage of the Basis of Union, on behalf of his

he passage of the Dans of sorther ministers, as follows:
The undersigned Ministers and Elders, being delegates to the Beneral Synod of the Associate Reformed Church of North America, now in session, do protest olemnly against the action of this Synod, in reference to an organic union with the Association of this Synod, in reference to an organic union with the Association of this Synod, in reference to an organic union with the Association of the Synod, in reference to an organic union with the Association of the Synod, in reference to an organic union with the Association of the Synod of the Syn

Because, 1st. The whole of the said proceedings are unconsti-

count of which the Sysion and not the constitutional power to decide at this time.

Because, 2d. While the basis in question was overtured to the Presbyteries for adoption or amendment, it was adopted by this Synod without amendment, although only 8 Presbyteries, out of 27 were (without exception) in favor of such action; of the remaining 19 Presbyteries, 6 rejected the basis without any qualification, 7 regarded essential amendments and the re-maining 6 desired amendments.

Because, 3d The Hasis of Union contains articles of union which are contrary to the Constitution of the Associate Re-formed Church, and others of doubtful disputation.

Because, 4th, The said basis contains terms of commution which virtually cut us off from all Christian fellowship with other example and commissions.

the virtually cut us on the man as constructed on the construction of the construction of the construction of the rule, that a majorabil govern.

Heccase, 6th. After having tried in good faith for years, we have a construction of the construction

Recause, 6th, After having tried in good taith for years, we believe it to be utigity impracticable to adopt any testimony as a term of communion in addition to our present standards, as they are now declared to be our fixed testimony.

Hecuse, 7th, The union with another and distinct body of Christians, and the adoption of additional terms of communion, are a positive violation of the treaty or compact by which the Associate Reformed Church of New-York united with the Synods of the West in 1859.

late Retormed China, of the West in 1859, of the West in 1859, of the Communion have no outs, 8th, These additional terms of communion have no that (in our judgment) in the Worl of Qud, the example of the constillation and warrant (in our judgment) in the Word of God, the example of Christ, the teachings of the Apostos, or the constitution and standard of the Associate Reformed Church.

For which causes, we, the undersigned, to maintain a good conscience before God and men, to indicate the integrity of the Church, and to preserve its posce and harmony, do enter our cun selemu protest.

The Protestant having been received, the Rev. Mr. WESLEY offered the following resolution, which, after

WESLEY offered the following resolution, some discussion, was indepted:
Resolved. That this firsterance is not to be understood as giving discuss to any one to teach or propogate any principle inconsistent with the articles of this basis, but as compresenting the case of those who though not fully propaged to express their entire approbation of every one of these articles, will not

On motion, the Moderator appointed a Committee of four to examine the Protest, and to deliver a report on it, viz: Mr. McKinstry, Mr. Stedley, the Rev. Dr. Findley and Mr. McKeag.

port on it, viz: Mr. McKinstry, Mr. Stedley, the Rev. Dr. Findley and Mr. McKeag.

A resolution, providing for the payment of \$1,900 to the widow of William H. Smith, late a member of the Synod, her husband dying intestate and she being in indigent circumstances, was adopted after an amendment had been offered to the effect that the money be invested for the child until it comes of age.

A Committee was appointed to nominate a Board of Agency for Foreign Missions. They nominated the Rev. John F. Pressly, the Rev. Dr. Hewey, the Rev. Mr. Grazer, Dr. Harper and the Rev. Mr. Dale, who were elected by the Synod unanimously.

On motion of Dr. McCarroll, the Rev. Mr. Clements was appointed to represent this Synod as a Corresponding Member in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, and convey to that body such communications as this Synod may see proper to send.

On metion of the Rev. Mr. Arsollo, it was resolved that the first of the Rev. Mr. Arsollo, it was resolved that the first of the Rev. Mr. Arsollo, it was resolved that the first of the Rev. Mr. Arsollo, it was resolved that the first of the Rev. Mr. Arsollo, it was resolved that the first of the Rev. Mr. Arsollo, it was resolved that the first of the Rev. Mr. Arsollo, it was resolved that the first of the Rev. Mr. Arsollo, it was resolved that the first of the Rev. Mr. Arsollo, it was resolved that the first of the Rev. Mr. Arsollo, it was resolved that the first of the Rev. Mr. Arsollo, it was resolved that the first of the Rev. Mr. Arsollo, it was resolved that the Rev. Mr. Arsollo, it was resolved the Rev. Mr. Arsollo, it was

solved that the Stated Clerk and Dr. S. B. Duley cause to be published 10,000 copies of the minutes of the General Synod.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Hewey, it was resolved

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Hawar, it was resolved that the Presbyteries be instructed, when appointing Delegates to the General Synod, to assertain, if possi-ble, whether they can attend the Synod through all its session, unless providentially called away. After a prayer, the Synod adjourned until 3 o clock p. in.

EVENING SESSION.

The Committee appointed to answer the objections of the profestants to various articles in the basis pre-sented their arguments, which were ordered to be business being before them, after considerable debate it was decided that the next General Synod should be held in Allegheny in May, 1858.

BAPTIST FREE MISSION SOCIETY.

The American Baptist Free Mission Society organized yesterday morning in the McDougal street Baptist Church, of twenty-five persons, including five ladies. The usual introductory exercises were performed. The Rev. Hiram Hatchings of Roxbury, Mass., in the Chair, and the Rev. W. S. Hall of Phenixville, Pa., being appointed Secretary. The morning

Session was principally spent in the appointment of Committees and the arrangement of business.

The Rev. A. L. Posr, Corresponding Secretary of the Seciety, read the report of the Board of Trastees. The Hayten Mission is but barely alive. A native preacher, Mr. Faure, has been appointed missionary at St. Mark. The Chapel lot at Port au Prince is likely to be involved in htigation, and it is a question whether it will not be better to sell it; the Chapel fund is \$3,000. A returned Missionary would like to go back to the Bazzas under the patronage of this Society. The Burmah Missions are principally in the hands of the Bazzas under the patronage of this Society. The Mission among the refugees in Canada West is in a flourishing condition—the principal Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Newman, a colored man, is doing great good. The Kansas Mission has suffered much from Border-Ruffianism. The Minnessofa Mission has received the accession of a Missionary already in the field. The Agency in England meets with success. The receipts of the Society have increased very considerably, though not in proportion to the demands of the crisis. The report concludes with a hope of greatly enlarged usefulness for the future. The Republican movement is favorably noticed as a symptom of the advancing sentiment of the people.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

AFTERNOON SESSION,

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon 50 or 60 persons were present, the following officers were elected:

President—The Rey Hirass Hetchings, Mass,
I've Presidents—Nathaniel Pest, N. Y., George Lyon, Corn.;
I've Poliniel Pest, N. Y., E. D. Underwood, Wis., S. Aaron,
Ps., Jestah Philips, Ps., J. D. Whitman, O. E. Jones, N. J.,
W. Pillinghast, Vi.; Wm. Goding, Mass.; S. Datton, N. Y.,
A. Kenyeli, Ill.; S. Stulght, O., Vm. Nowton, N. J., Harvey
Hawes, Me.; Thus, Craven, Ind.
Trusters—Z. Humphrey, W. G. Patterson, Dunoan Danbar,
Serson Howe, G. B. Post, W. Walker, Jr., II. Sterry, Jas.
Hawes, S. S. Hayward, A. Virgil, R. Cheney, J. T. Quadle, W.
S. Hail, A. Campbell, E. R. Warren, J. L. Post, H. D. Pudney,
John Buer, and Henry Chamberlin.

Recording Secretary—N. L. Post,
Trusture—Con. Guston.

Assistant Trusturer—N. Rrown,
The Committee of Airangements reported that Messrs, Jon.
W. Sawyer and John Duer be the preschers for the year to

The Committee on Engelment presented the following names , Pa ; N. Brown and Mrs. Brown, N. Y.; S. H. Samesi Ascon, Pa., N. Srewn and Mrs. Brown, N. archill, allender, Greengrow, Lawrine Ce., Pa. E. D. Charchill, recklyn: J. G. Craven and Thos. Craven, College Hill, Ind., whin ther, Vin and Rebecca Goding, L. well, Mass. D. M. Tadam, N. Y. W. S. Hall, Phenixville, Pa. Sike Haumond, rectawn, Corlland Co., N. Y. James Howe, Jersey City, Tamphillos, Chemps, Mass. S. Cran Jones, Jersey City, Tamphillos, Chemps, Parkitown, M. D. Kempsey, Madison University, W. Wingston, Wilmington, Vt. A. L. Post, Montroe, Pa. F. Sandury, Jersey City, Archibaid Waits, Hinesborgh, Vt., and Mrs. Walker, N. Y., E. R. Warren, South Reading,

The Society then went into a Free Conference to The Society then went into a received with a Free Church body of Indiana, represented by the Messrs. Craven. Its distinguishing feature is that it does not fellowship any body who fellowship slaveholders. He offered resolutions embedying this idea.

Mr. Howr, of Jersey City, said that he had tried to the country and share a country of the country of

belong to a purely Anti-Slavery Church, but he was a poor man and he could not get up one. What should be do with his six children and his three daughters inaw on Sundays if he should not fellowship the Church they attended because their paster went with which they attended because their participated in the Missionary Union.

Arnon, Goodfell and others participated in the discussion, and the Rev. Mr. Arnon ended the Session

EVENING SESSION.
In the evening the Rev. Mr. KINGCAID, of Burmah,

preached a sermon from the text Acts xvi, 10, on the duty of Christians to preach the Gospel to the heathen. Nearly a hundred people were present.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Commissioners of Emigration met at the office in Worthstreet vesterday afternoon—the Hon, Gellan C. Vyrplanen in the chair, and Mayor Powell, Messis. Carrigan, Curtis, Cummings, Crabtree, Hunt, Pillsbury, Pordy and Garrigue present.

A communication from the Commissioners for the removal of Quarantine was received and read. It notified the Commissioners that the temporary Quarantine buildings at Seguine's Point would be in readiness to receive patients on the first day of July, and that on that day they would place the buildings in charge of the Commissioners, in accordance with the 21st section of the law for the removal of the Quarantine station. The subject was referred to the President and Commel of the Board.

The Vice-President reported the bids put in by

The Vick-President reported the bids put in by various Coal Companies to supply the Commissioners with coal. The lowest was the proposition of the Delaware and Lackawanna Company, offering to de-Delaware and Lackawanna Company, offering to deliver coal at Grand street and Marine Hospital at \$4 40 per tun. Referred to the Vice-President, with power.

The following is the weekly statement:
Number of emigrants arrived to May 25, 1657. 42,327
Number of emigrants arrived since, to May 27. 8,934

No. of immates in institutions at Ward's Island. 1,327 1,425 No. in Marine Hospital. 162 184 Total. 1,489
Oventrall on Bank, January 1, 1857
Receipts to May 20. ±91,115 83
Receipts whine to May 27, for commutation of allen passengers 18,373 83-16,373 83-107,489 73

Adjourned. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE convened yesterday afternoon at the Merchants Bank in Wall street, P. Penir, esq., in the chair. The Charman explained that the object of the meeting was to elect three Pilot Commissioners. Mesers. C. H. Marshail, Robert L. Taylor and E. E. Morgan H. Marshall, Robert L. Taylor and E. E. Morgan were unanimously reflected for two years. The Port Wardens' report will be presented at the next meeting.

N. S. GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRES-BYTERIAN CHURCH.

DR. ROSS AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. CLEXELAND, Ohio, May 25, 1857.

Thus far matters go on harmoniously, and to those not behind the scenes there might seem to be a fair prespect of a harmonious issue to the present sessions. But there are two signs which indicate latent heat. The first is connected with the correspondence which for many years, has been maintained between the General Assembly and the different Orthodox Associations (Congregational) of New-England and New-Yerk. In old times, when the new settlements were planted west of Utica and through the West, in the digious wants of which the Presbyterians and Conen a source of embarrassment. The Assembly has ome churches in Slave States said to be implicated a shaveholding. This fact has called out some sharp monstratees from Congregational bodies. This has in shaveholding. This fact has called out some sharp remonstraces from Congregational bodies. This has been regarded by many in the Prechyterian Assembly as dictatorial intermeddling, and impertinent. Neither party has showed a disposition to recede, so that it has

respondence between them. Only one delegate from New-Hampshire, who has shown thus far an admirable and conciliatory spirit. The Assembly has given considerable and carnest attention to this subject, and has committed the whole matter to a Special Committee, to report to the present Assembly.

The Slavery question is the great question which engages all attention. The memorials, petitions, and other papers relating to the subject have been sent to the Committee or fills and Overtures, who are expected to report this afternoon. There are twenty-three Commissioners from Presbyeries in Slave States in attendance. They represent very fieeble Presbyteries. Among these Commissioners is the notorious Dr. Frederick A. Ross, who seems loaded to the vory nurzele, and may blew up in firing off. The Rev. Dr. A. A. Boyd of Winchester, Va., who is really the ablest champton of the peculiar institution in the N. S. Presbyterian Church, is present, not as a Commissioner but to advise and asset those who sympathize in his views. These gentlemen, as is said, are holding cancus meetings to ascertain their position, and to devise measures in the exigency which seems to be at hand. On the other band two meetings have been investigated withough the the Atti-Slavery part of the Arenal papers. and. On the other band two meetings have been argely attended by the Anti-Slavery part of the Assembly, not as yet so much to devise a line of policy sensity, not as yet so much to devise a line of policy as to compare notes, so as to gallier the opinions of various sections of the North. There is apparently great manning of feeding, and now the question what is to be done will depend on the direction given to the Anti Slavery memorials by the Committee having them in hand. If that Committee reports in a modified "milk and water strain, the Northern members will masseate at it, and appoint a Special Committee whose duty it shall be to provide ment for men in place of milk for bubes, But go which way it may, warm times are in present.

times are in prospect. times are in prespect.

Yesterday meening I heard the Rev. Dr. Ross expensed his theory of conscience in the Second Baptist Church in this city. He ripped up, in his own esteem, the old idea of the Eternal right and wrong in the value of things, and also the idea that conscience is a meral sense. The whole meant that Slavery is not necessarily wrong, and that all conscience about human bendage is a matter of education. The Doctor human bondage is a matter of education. The Doctor is a fastastic preacher as to style, attitude, elecution, manner and matter and when he is thoroughly en-

gaged his hearers are warranted not to go to sleep. His fancy is not so exuberant as Mr. Brooklyn Beecher's, but he has a singular felicity in illustrations which keep alive the attention and enforce the subject. He is a narked man, and has taients worthy of doing good service in a better cause than that which now claims is a narked man, and nat attents would be evice in a better cause than that which now claims his undivided attention. We shall hear from the Poctor and his compeer, when the time comes, which may be in less than an hour. If so, I will mention it before I close this letter.

This afternoon the Rev. Dr. Allen of Lane Semi-

nairy, read a report on the Slavery memorials, twentyseven in number, and coming from Ohio, Indiana. Illinois, Iowa, New-York, Mississippi, &c. It was understood that the Committee, consisting of seven, was
divided, and that a modified report was the only one that could be brought out. The report recommends that the former testimentes of the General Assembly be reaffirmed, in order to rebut the opinion that the sentiments of Dr. Ross's letters are held by the charch at the present time. The report further states that at the South two opinions are prevalent, viz.; First, That Slacery is an embly of the state o the South two opinions are prevaient, viz. raise, Paiss Slacery is as right as the conjugal or perental relation, and Second. That Slavery is wrong, but that the slaveholders cannot at once rid themselves of it. The report denounces the first opinion, naming the Presbytery of Lexington South, Mississippi, which has boidly accessed that many of its ministers and members do own slaves, believing that they have a scriptural right to do so. The report calls on the Synod of Mississippi, to which that Presbytery belongs, to deal with them as guilty of disciplinable offenses.

as guilty of disciplinable offenses.

As to the second class of slaveholders, the Report says they are to be dealt with in the spirit of kindness, urging them to use means to prepare their slaves for freedom, &c.

urging them to use means to prepare their slaves of freedom, &c.

After the report was read, it was accepted and ordered to be printed. Its consideration was made the first order of the day for to-morrow afternoon (Tuesday). In settling the preliminaries it was plain that the Report is not at all satisfactory to the majority of the Assembly, who will probably insist on hearing from all parts of the Church, and then committing the whole to a Special Committee, who shall report definite action nears in accordance with the opinions of the whole to a Special Committee, who shall report defi-nite action more in accordance with the opinions of the majority. There is as yet a very good state of feel-ing, but ample room for hear and sharpness. The lay-men are well represented among the debaters of the Assembly. There are some able clerical debaters, both from the North and South, so that some good speeches may be expected, and also some decisive action.

THE HOMICIDE ON THE STATEN ISL-AND FERRY-BOAT.

LETTER FROM GECRGE LAW.

An inquest upon the hody of John Quins, the young man who died at the New-York Hospital on Tuesday afternoon from a wound caused by a stab while engaged in a fight on board the Staten Island ferry-boat Josephine on Sunday evening last, was announced yesterday by Coroner Perry. It appears from the vidence that the deceased and ten or twelve others, runners, back drivers, &c., spent a portion of the day at Staten Island, where they imbibed freely of liquor. At the landing, while going on board of the boat, they insulted men and women, and soon after leaving the landing, commenced to ill-treat some Germans on the

upper deck. Jacob L. Smith, who is a Superintendent employed by the Company, interfered for the purpose of preerving order, and finally threatened to lock up one of the friends of deceased named Donnelly in the coal hole. Quinn told Smith that he could not do it, as they had men enough to take the boat, and at this time Smith, who had taken hold of Donnelly, was seized, when it appears that "Mose," alias John Culligan, interfered for Smith, and was immediately knecked down and beaten by five or six of the rowdies, during which, it is alleged, he stabbed deceased with a small knife.

Coroner Perry received the following letter from

New York May 27, 1857.

CORONER PERRY — Dear See: In the case of Mr. Smith I deem it proper that I should say to you that, believing that Mr. Smith was set upon by a sang of rowdles who have been in the babit of assaulting the Germans on the ferry bound have requested Mr. Van Buren and also Mr. Shaffer to aid Mr. Smith on the investigation before you, if it meets your approval.

Mr. Smith on the investigation before you, it is more your provail.
Having investigated the matter, I am convinced that unless this gaug of Smiday fighters and insulters of women on the ferry beats is put down, we shall all be obliged to go armed.
I mane Mr. Smith, not because he is the one arrested, but because he was one of those on beard and assaulted.
I understand the person under arrest was bodly injured by the rowdies, and that in the melec one of the rowdies was stanbed, but by whom is not kingen. On the previous Sanday those same rowdies assaulted several persons on the boat, and knocked the Super-intendent of the ferry beat down while he was at tempting to restore peace.

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Andrew Donnelly came on heard and Beam-lly appeared to be intralected, we have went forward, and the trace went at mite decks, the best we crewied, we started to look Not the three that went att, we had been about about four or live arms treat that time, we tound Quinn lighting with. Mose," and they had hold of one another at that moment no other were expected in the fight, and the other around were trying to separate the combatants; some therety or forty persons were around tre combatants; some therety or forty persons were around the combatants; some therety or forty persons were around the combatants; some therety or forty persons were around the combatants; some therety or forty persons were around the combatants; some therety or forty persons were around the combatants; some therety or forty persons were around the combatants; some therety or forty persons were around the combatants; some therety or forty persons were around the combatants; some therety or forty persons were around the combatants; some therety or had a many and a many by the name of Fork showed Quinn away, and a many by the name of Fork showed Quinn the first hand on the face Quinn backed up subsways five or sax feet from Mose, who turned around and a knowed him up and stabled him in the abdoneen previous to this I heard no conversation between the prisoner and Quinn, after the stability of the person while on the cash-bing I saw the crowd rush on to Mose, who was knocked down do not know who conversation between the prisoner and Quinn, after the stability of the person while on the boat I saw he core encourage of hour many many and as apact, I then went down clairs to see Quinn, who was hady purit Quinn had no quarrel with any other person while on the boat I saw he core encourage of hour purpose of the many way whatever, I do not know what was the origin of the quarrel, saw Quinn who was bady purit.

I saw he core elevance of his many of the purpose of the boat is comedy and combined was some what interiested, not fully or completely so

least, Donnelly same on the load praceably and remained so as far as I know until is saw the fight.

James Holland, residing at No. 34 Greenwich street, being sworn, said. I first saw demosed about 5 ordeck on Sunday late of the State I feated, I being the desired by the late of the sample with him and we all went on board of the ferryboal Josephine to come house. Quinn was slightly into extend as was Donnelly if was sober; we had all drunk three or bent times; accessed, Losey and Donnelly wind on the deak and I want forward with eight or ten others; as Donnelly and Quinn were interleaded when we game on beard, we went up to look after the discrete and the same a kind in the hand. Smith bad hald of Donnelly, bodding him and telling him to keep still or he would look him up. Demoelly to true it to Mose and wald. Mose, why do we want to like here, you know me? Quinn also said. Mose, why did you want to like Donnelly to Fox, a friend of Missertricatio pacity him; Mose tolithins to go away or be would action, son the suite and fourthsheal it. Brestin took a small street was done to tell surfer and fourthsheal it. Brestin took a small street was desired for by hand and strick Mose where on the head, I then want down to tell surfer and fourthsheal it. Brestin took a small street on the sains I was sommely as the states of the states of the sains I was sommely as the sains I was some or as a large was common or the sains I was some or as a large was common or the sains I was some or as a large was common or the sains I was some and sains the sains I was some as a was some or the sains.

consultation with Coroner Perry, and desired that the

nesses could be produced to show that the prisoner, if he committed the act, did so in self-defense. The investigation was then adjourned over until to-

day.

THE POLICE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE POLICE COMMIS-SIONERS.

At the meeting of the Board yesterday morning, the Superintendent reported that he had received returns from six Police Inspectors or Captains-among them Capt. Turnbull of the Eighth District, who had no before efficially recognized the authority of the Board. Those captains not heeding the order lately issued, requiring them to make returns, will most probably be dismissed at once.

The following regulations, prescribing the style of the new Police uniform, reported by the Committee on General Discipline, were adopted:

CAPTAINS-Blue frock-coat, double-breasted; plated shield, with "Excelsior" on a scroll in the beak of an engle. SPRGEANTS-Blue frock-coat, double-breasted

brass shield; badge on the right arm; white stripes on pants. PATROLMEN-Blue frock-coat, single-breasted, low standing collar, gilt buttons, arms of the State; blue est, gilt buttons, with arms of the State; blue trow-

sers, with small white cord on the sides; blue cap; brass star, with arms of the State.

Mr. Brevoort, the Secretary of the Superintendent conceived the form and device of the newly adopted police badge. The shield is substituted for the star heretofere in use, and may be considered emblematical of the policeman's duties-to protect citizens from violence and wrong. It is surmounted by an eagle with expanded wings, grasping a scroll bearing the motte "Excelsior." On the center of the shield appears the arms of the State, and on the lower portion is inscribed a number, which will enable any person to dentify a patrolman with ease. The remaining surface of the shield will be corrugated in such a manner

as to be easily visible at night. Mr. Draper offered the following resolutions, which

Mr. Pringer effects the Storm, and the Beard, set forth in section 5 of the law of April 15th, relative to the "removal of unisances existing in public streets reads, places, and highways, be referred to a special committee of two, to report, as early is practicable, what provision is necessary for the utmost security of our citizens animal positional disease.

Resolved. That our follow citizens be and, are hereby requested to netify the Superintendent of any omission of the police force, in reporting duties neglected, as well as wrongs committed, in any part of the Metropolitan Police District.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE.
Yesterday morning Captains Smith of the First,
Guischard of the Fifth, Sniwell of the Seventh,
Combes of the Eighth, and Miller of the Ninth, sent

Combes of the Eighth, and Miller of the Ninth, sent their returns addressed to the Deputy Superintendent, in compliance with the order.

Captains King of the Second, Powers of the Fourth, and Cass of the Third, on the contrary, made their reports to the "Chief of Police," Captain Mullin, of the 6th, is on the same side, but did not make any return. It was understood that all of the Ninth Ward men (Capt, Miller's) had, without exception, given in their adhesion to the new order of things. If this be so, all the difficulties in that direction, of which such ludicronsly exagerated accounts have been given, may be considered as definitely settled. The Fourteeath Ward men still hold out against the new regime, but obey the Captain's orders.

FIRE IN LEXINGTON AVENUE.

On Tuesday night a small shanty in Lexington avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, owned and occupied by Thomas Hogan and Thomas Cunningham, was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss

About 10 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the five-story building No. 26 Dey street, occupid on the first floor by Meade & Stowell, boot and shoe dealers; the upper part by Paine & Fisher, dealers in caps and millinery goods. The fire originated on the fifth floor, among some cases of straw and Leghorn hats. The loss is estimated at \$1,000. Fully insured. Damage to the building, \$150. No damage to the premises on

CITY ITEMS.

HELF THE MUTES .- Dr. Dorennes will give an in eresting lecture on Light this evening at the Academy of Music, the proceeds of which will go for the benefit of the Church for Deaf Mutes. The lecture will be illustrated by beautiful experiments, and will richly repay all who attend. The Academy ought to be

A CANDIDATE FOR THE BOARD OF COUNCILMES -William Welch and Thomas Newton, living at No. 75 had rum, became gloriously drunk on Tuesday night. and both commenced skylarking, which resulted in Welch getting angry and biting his friends nose off. Welch was arrested and held to bail by Justice Connolly in the sum of \$500.

REMOVAL OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.-The Committee of the Aldermen to whom this subject is referred, met again vesterday at No. 8 City Hall. Arguments for and against its removal were heard from property holders in the vicinity, and from members of the American Institute. No additional facts were elicited. It was stated that the value of the building when carefully taken down, would be about \$150,000 and the work of doing it would occupy at least nine menths, with a force of 150 to 200 men. Its original cost was about \$550,000. The Committee will report n two or three weeks.

More Diseased Cattle.-City Inspector Morton has, during the last twelve months, through his Health Wardens, caused the seizure of at least 300 dead dicased oxen, cows and other animals, which had it not markets and stalls. Yestorday, a large number of attle arrived on board the Western World, from Albany, designed for city consumption in the form of beef. Many of them were in a feeble and diseased condition The street leading to the drove-yard, corner of Porty sixth street and Fifth avenue was literally blockeded with disabled oxen in a dying condition. Six of these animals died during the morning, and were immediately sent out of the city limits by Mr. Morton's officers. The balance, during the afternoon and night, were removed, it is said, by butchers who do a respectable business in the city. It is reported that these cattle had been fed on poisoned " whisky slope or swill," and that the disease was not unlike that which afflicted so many swine in the great hog mart, Cinciannti, several months' since. Unfortunately, these diseased cattle are now doubt-

ordinances permitted the Health Officers to seize upon the animals when alive, a large number of the drove would have been sent to Barren Bland, the commreceptacle of city nuisances.

A SESSIBLE MOVE-RELIEF OF BROADWAY.-The American Express Company have bought one hundred and are about to have a handsome five story building creeded, to cover the entire lot—the centre heigh lighted from the roof. The building is to be finished for business by the first of November, and after that, or any rate after next May, all the business of the Com-pany, except specie and valuables, will be done there. by which Broadway will be relieved of one pressure What a sensible thing it would be if all the Express Companies would follow the same course, and get out of that thronged thoroughfare where they are now crowded. No reason that we can conceive can be given, why the Express business should be done in Broadway or Wall street. We think the new site a well-chosen one, and that it will soon be overtaken with heavy businesss houses, as that sort of improvement is now on its march up all the streets of the

The upper stories of the Express Co's building will investigation might be postponed, as they thought wet- I soon be in demand for merchandise or light manufac-

turing purposes. The cost of this improvement we understand will be \$100,000 for the land, and probably \$75,000 for the building. The cars will all run in by a switch from the Hudson River Railroad, and be loaded and unloaded in the building from and into the wagons which will enter upon one side and exit on the other into another street, so that whatever the amount of business there will be no blocking up of streets to the injury of all the neighborhood. We did hope to live to see the same sensible plan adopted for a City Post-Office; but we begin to fear that life is not long enough for that. As to seeing the business of the United States Mail conducted with the same dispatch, or an equal amount of business tact as the various Express Companies, that we have long since despaired of.

NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD-NEW PASSENGER DEFOT.

-The new passenger depot now in the course of erection at the South-West corner of Fourth avenue

and Twenty-seventh street, is rapidly approaching

completion, and when finished, will, without excep-

tion be the most splendid, and conveniently arranged structure of the kind yet seen in this " great metropolis." Had it not been for the fact, that the occupation of the ground could only be secured from the Harlem Railroad Company for a period of ten years, a far more imposing building would have been erected-a model depot, that would have been a credit to the Empire City; but under the present circumstances, we doubt not the public, upon the principle that " the smallest favor should be thankfully received," we duly appreciate this very progressive improvement which has been made upon previous order of thirgs as regards railroad depot ac commodations. The new depot building is built or brick, with ornamental iron or stone facings, in the Italian style of architecture, 240 feet long by about 18 feet wide. It is two stories high, with a belfry in the center and a square tower, forming an additional story at each end of the building. The main front is on Twenty-seventh street, from which the building makea fine display. In the center of the building, on the main or first floor, will be located both the "Ticket Office" and "Parcel-Room," with a passage between them connecting the ladies' and gentlemen's waitingrooms. Each of the sitting-rooms will be 65 feet long by about 18 wide, the gentlemen's salcon, on the east side of the ticket office and parcel-room, and the ladies saloon on the west side of them. Communicating with aech saloon there will be a retiring-room, fitted up with all the modern conveniences, and lighted with gas. The room at the east end of the building will be appropriated exclusively to the reception of the baggage of outward bound passengers; and the basement-room beneath it will be occupied by Studley & Co., Express Agents. A small room at the extreme west end of the building will be used as a storage for the lamps and fixtures belonging to the trains. The room adjoining will be occupied by Adams & Co., express agents, as their up-town office, In the rear, the second story of the building projects over the lower one to the extent of about four feet, thus forming a covered platform of that width and two hundred feet long, from which passengers can step on board outward-bound cars without exposure to rain. The second story and rooms in the two towers will be occupied by the Board of Directors, President, Vice-President, Superintendent, Engineer, Conductors, Clerks, and other employees. The yard, baving a front of about 75 feet, and running from Fourth avenue to Madison avenue, will admit of five tracks being laid nearly the entire length of the ground, er about 420 feet-thus affording accommodation for fory to fifty cars at a time. The trains will go out on the north track, the one next the depot buildings, and come in on the south track, at the west end of which, the south-west corner of the yard, there will be a brick building, 43 feet long by 16 wide, erected for the reception of baggage from "in trains." The front of the latter building will be on Madison avenue, where the baggage that may arrive will be delivered. The entire yard will be inclosed with a high board fence, and doors to correspond, and the latter will be kept closed, except on the arrival and departure of trains. On the south side, as previously noticed in Taz TRIBUNE, there will be a number of sliding doors of considerable width which will be opened immediately on the arrival of a train, so that the passengers, if they desire, can at once pass through and step on board the Fourth avenue or city cars of the Harlem Rallroad Company, a number of which will be kept is readiness to convey them to the lower part of the city. The train of cars efter thus disposing of their freight, will be transferred by means of vast platform-tables, to the reserve or outward-bound tracks as may be desired. No person will be admitted into the yard except on presentation to those in charge of the doors of a passage-ticket; so that candidates for free rides out of town will have a slim chance of accomplishing their object. As an allusion has been ma 'Parcel-Room," and as it is an institution almost ev clusively with this road, and is highly appreciated by those who understand its merits, it may not be amiss to say a word or two in reference to it. For instance, suppose you reside in the country and leave home at an early hour, fully prepared for any emergency, cold or rain, but on your arrival in town, you find that your cloak, overcoat, umbrella, or rubbers are not likely to be wanted, and consequently become an incumbrance, you place in the care of Mr. Morrison, who has charge of this parcel-room, and he deposits the article or articles in boxes arranged and numbered for that purpose, and gives you a ticket having upon it a corresponding figure. On your return to the depot to take the train for home, you present your ticket and receive the articles you had left for safe keeping. Ladies who come to the city for the purpose of shopping particularly find this parcel-room an excellent institution. They can go out and make purchases at fifty different places, and order their goods to be sent to the parcel-room for safe keeping until they call for them as they are about to return home. The building is expected to be ready for occupancy by the 10th of June, after which time no train-cars of this road will rul REMOVAL OF STRANBOATS UP TOWN,-The Commit-

tee on Wharves, Piers and Slips of the Aldermen mot yesterday to further consider the subject of the landing of steamboats further up town. Three or four persons were present who agged the measure on the stereotype ground of relief to Broadway. They are also the owners of property up town, and doubtless think the change would improve the value of their real estate. The steamboat proprietors were on band, as usual, in force, but chiefly confined themselves to an woring the state ments of their opponents. Another meeting of the Committee will take place next Wednesday, CITY ORDINANCES VIOLATED .- A man named

Ophelia was yesterday arrested by Capt. Bennett of the detailed force on the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Broadway, who was, in violation of the city ordinances, carring offal to some other point than Forty-fifth-street dock, the place assigned by the ordinances. He was taken before Justice Connolly, and was fined \$5 and required to order his men to send his lead to Forty-fifth-treet dock, to which the Justice added two days' imprisonment.

OUTRAGE UPON A SERVANT GIRL, -Officer Dayer of the First Ward yesterday morning acrested Heary J. Pekeler, keeper of a sailor's boarding house at No 2 Carlisle street, charged with entraging Eliza Fabet a domestic in his employ. The affidavit of Elizases forth that she was employed by Pekeler as a servati in his family; that she slept with Pekeler's daughted upon a sofa in the bar-room; that about 3 o' lock ye terday morning she was awakened by Pekeler, who had entered the room; that Pekeler by force and vie lence, without her consent and against her will violated her; she resisted him, and with his daughter entreals him to desist; that he seized her by the hair, drages ber from the bed, beat her violently with his tide kicked her, and threatened to take her life. he all beat his daughter for remonstrating against his condet and continued beating Eliza, until his wife, some neighbors and an officer, alarmed by her cries brost down the door and interfered. The girl's statement